

of Oct 5/1918\*

CONGRESS has taken a recess until January 10th.

The only issue now between Kimball and the saloon keepers is one of locality. Kimball thinks that if people must drink they might as well go to the saloon on the levee.

There is to be neither "wish" nor "goal." The "wish" of any Lord Gordon has been satisfied, and he can again resume his place at the right hand of the President where Conkling can not come.

The editor of the *Whip and Spur* admits the *Sun* has adopted the chief argument of all saloon-keepers that as long as whisky is made people will drink it. Kimball says if people must drink, Harry Holmes is ready to supply all who call at his place of business.

That unknown, mysterious fellow that loiters about the *Sun* office has perpetrated another villainy upon Kimball in writing that pull for Harry Holmes' saloon. When the land confronted Adam in the Garden of Eden with having eaten of the forbidden fruit, he promptly laid the responsibility of the act upon his poor wife; so Kimball tries to shift the responsibility of what appears in his paper upon some attache of the office.

The Gentiles of Utah have sent on agents to Washington to impress upon congress the importance of adopting some more stringent legislation in regard to polygamy in that territory. Among the changes which they ask in existing laws are the following: First, a law providing for a secret ballot, which under the present system cannot be had, and the result is that the Mormon priests are enabled to find out how every man votes, and to adopt such measures as they may deem best to persuade those who do not vote as they desire. Second, a law repealing the territorial law, which gives the right of suffrage to the women. Third, the prohibition of polygamists holding any office in the territory, and fourth, more stringent legislation against polygamist practices. The agent people in Utah have about come to the conclusion that there has been too much fudging with the outworn practices of the Mormons, and that it is about time that congress shows itself in earnest by the passage of effective laws, and the executive department by the earnest enforcement of the laws. In this opinion the Gentiles of Utah are by no means alone. There has been altogether too much laxity both on the part of congress and the Federal authorities in dealing with this monstrous evil.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE.

From *Transcript*.

Some of the papers which defend the action of the President in seeking to remove Messrs. Arthur and Connel from the New York customs offices filled by them, say that he had good reasons for his course in the fact that those offices were notably managed for political effect and the interest of a portion of the Republican party. If this be so, why didn't the President give this as a reason when he was asked for some information upon which the Senate could find an intelligent consent to his nomination? The President, dignified though his position may be, certainly ought not to be above giving a respectful hearing and answer to a body representing the dignity of their eight independent States. If Mr. Hayes had said frankly that in his opinion there was too much politics in the New York customs house, and that he believed the new appointments would make an improvement in that regard, we believe they would have been confirmed even had Senator Conkling opposed them, but when he told, or allowed his secretary to tell, the Senate in substance that it was none of its business why he turned officers out of their positions, the response of the Senate naturally was that it would decline to vote in the dark and turn out officers against whom nothing had been shown and no charges made.

Union Public.

Stanley Matthews has done one good thing in the Senate, which, in a measure, must be considered as an atonement for the many political sins he has committed during the past twelve months. The other day he introduced a bill declaring silver a legal tender for the bonded indebtedness of the country. From one or two votes in the Senate during the discussion of the bill there is a fair prospect that the measure will secure a good majority in that body. Matthews' bill is better than the one introduced by Bland in the House, for there is no expenditure about it and it shows what it means in a very few words. With silver restored to the place it occupied prior to the fraudulent law of 1873, the transportation will be shorn of many of its most dangerous features.

#### AT 10 P.

We will hereafter confine our business exclusively to millinery, and will sell our stock of notions now on hand at cost.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### ALL OVER.

#### THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CONKLING AND GORDON SMOOTHED OVER.

#### And the Naughty Words Forgiven and Forgotten.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

#### How Osman Pasha was Lionized by His Captors.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 15.—Today's *News* has the following special, which lacked confirmation sufficient to justify its being believed:

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 14. The dispatches received here from El Paso do not give the particulars of the fighting on yesterday and to-day between the Mexican mob and the Texas troops; but the latter are intrenched and well armed, and it is presumed will hold out until national troops reach San Elizario from the nearest camps. There were only twenty of the Texas troops when the trouble began, but it is almost certain the other Americans in the county will have joined them. Kehler is the sheriff of the county. He telegraphs the governor to-day as follows:

There was fighting all day yesterday at San Elizario between state troops and Mexicans, from both sides of the river. Ellis was taken prisoner.

(Signed) CHAS. KIEBER.

Ellis is commissary of the state troops.

The governor sent the following dispatch to President Hayes:

I am officially informed that the citizens of Mexico, in connection with citizens of El Paso county, Texas, of Mexican birth, were fighting all day yesterday in Texas with a detachment of state troops, who were aiding our civil authorities. The Mexican force being too strong to be repelled by the Texas troops, and it being impossible to raise a civil posse from the citizens, who are nearly all of Mexican blood and sympathy, and having no reinforcements within 700 miles, I ask the aid of such United States troops as may be nearest to the scene of action to repel this invasion of our territory. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) R. B. HARRIS, Governor of Texas.

The *Evening News* has the following special from Austin: Gen. Hubbard has dispatched this morning at El Paso, that five of the Texas rangers were killed in the fight between them and the Mexican mob at San Elizario, and a citizen merchant named Ellis was also killed. The governor has telegraphed orders recruiting 100 men from the nearest available point in Texas at New Mexico, so as promptly to aid the state troops, who are supposed to be beleaguered by the mob. The dispatches do not disclose the condition of the beleaguers, but it is presumed the information as to casualties could not have been obtained in El Paso unless the mob had drawn off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15.—News of the troubles in El Paso county, Texas, and the telegram to the President, asking for assistance from the United States troops to repel the invasion of Texas territory, caused some excitement here, but Government advisers do not warrant the impression that other than local troubles have presented themselves. There is no idea whatever that the Mexican government is making any hostile demonstration. So far as can be learned the unfriendly movements are merely of the same nature as those subject of attention from the War Department some months ago, when the question of the proprietorship of certain salt-pits in El Paso county caused much disorder there. The Government does not consider that the troubles are in any degree international. The dispatches were, however, referred to the Secretary of War, who, after consultation with Gen. Sherman, gave directions for the mustering of forces in Texas, in such positions as to give whatever aid may be necessary to prevent an assault upon American citizens or their property.

GENOA, Dec. 16.—Ex-President Grant reached here in the U. S. steamer *Vandalia*, and after being entertained handsomely, left for Leghorn.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 16.—Boat Alexander, colored, who murdered Thos. Doughty, a white man, was taken from the Murfreesboro jail at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, and hanged, and his body tossed with shot. The Sheriff and State's Attorney set up an alibi in order of preventing this act, and thinking the warning of it was only a scare, retired. This is the second time Alexander was hanged, but in the first instance he escaped.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 16.—Mr. Bowles rested better last night than for a long time, and has been more comfortable to-day than ever before since his attack. This evening he inquired what the news was, asking in detail the result about the city election, the fight in the Senate over Southern Senators, and the New York Custom House appointments, which were pending when he was attacked. The Eastern war, French politics, etc. He commented upon all these subjects in his most characteristic vein.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Senator Butler submitted a resolution for an investigation of the discharge of the Committee on Privileges and Elections from consideration of his credentials at extra session, but Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, objected on the ground that the resolution was a violation of agreement not to transact new business; and, after an animated discussion, the resolution went over.

During the reading of the journal a message was received from the House, announcing that the Speaker had signed a number of bills (including deficiency appropriation bill), all of which were immediately signed by the Vice President. Senator Cockrell said it had been his intention to offer resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Senator Boggs, before the holiday recess; but, after consultation with Senators, it had been thought best to defer the matter until after the holidays. He now gave notice that on Wednesday, January 16, he would submit such resolutions for consideration.

Rule 64 provides that on motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the presiding officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared, and during the discussion of such business the doors shall remain closed. This motion was submitted for the purpose of considering the difficulty between Conkling and Gordon yesterday, and after the doors were reopened the following paper was made public. During the secret session Mr. Hamlin offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

WHEREAS, A misunderstanding having arisen between Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. John B. Gordon in the course of executive proceedings of the Senate yesterday, and mutual misunderstandings thereon having been arrived at as set out in the following paper, it is ordered that said paper be entered at large on the legislative journal of the Senate: During an executive session of the Senate yesterday words were uttered and acted upon by Senator Conkling, of New York, which were mutually felt to be unkind and offensive, and to the incident appearing in the papers of this morning, which are inaccurate and unjust to both speakers. Upon careful inquiry as to what was said by each speaker, and what was understood to be said by each other, it is certain that the first offensive words were inspired by an honest misunderstanding of what had been honestly said by the other speaker. One harsh remark provoked another, and so on, until the words of each speaker were so intermingled that it was impossible to tell what was said by each. Since such was the fact, we, who are the mutual friends of both Senators, are of the opinion that it is due alike to the Senate and the speakers that what was said be set at rest, and that the state are mutually and simultaneously withdrawn. (Signed) H. Hamlin, W. Ransom, Timothy O. Howe, J. E. McDonald, December 15, 1877.

The Senate then adjourned until January 10, 1878.

THE DEMOCRATIC side, under the lead of Mr. Wood, has been endeavoring all day to force a vote on the resolution for a wholesale investigation, while the Republican side has shown an equal amount of determination not to allow a vote. A number of points of order having been pressed and discussed, the speaker intimated that all these efforts were unavailing.

Mr. Wood finally got the floor, but had not proceeded far when Mr. Conger interposed the point of order that as the resolution involved the expenditure of money it must receive its first consideration in committee of the whole.

The speaker sustained the point of order, and Mr. Wood moved to commit the resolution to the committee of the whole. On a rising vote there were 95 in the affirmative and none in the negative. This showed no quorum, and a vote by tellers affirmed it. Attention being called to the fact of republicans not voting, Mr. Wright asked whether there was not a rule which required members to vote who were present.

The speaker replied that there was, but there was no way of enforcing it. [Laughter.]

A motion to adjourn was defeated. Yea, 29; nays, 141.

Majority motions were continued until 3:30, when Mr. Mills moved a postponement until the 10th of January.

Mr. Wood said the majority desired a fair, honest and impartial investigation such as the people demand, and no party could defend itself.

In opposition, Mr. Townsend, of N. Y., said: "We shall have to hear it."

Mr. Wood. If it be the unanimous desire of the house that this question be postponed until the 10th of January I shall, of course, yield to the inevitable. Whatever be the result of to-day, I shall persist from hour to hour, from day to day, and from month to month, until the house finally adopts the resolution which I have reported.

M. Conger: "We shall be here during those hours, days and months." [Laughter.]

The question was taken on Mr. Mills' motion to postpone, and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. Schleicher, from the committee on foreign affairs, offered a resolution authorizing the committee to sit during the recess in the investigation of the Mexican border troubles. Adopted.—The committee, early in the day, delegated this duty to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Schleicher, Forney and Williams. Mr. Banning, chairman of the military committee, asked the unanimous consent to giving the same right to that committee, but objection was made, and objection was also made to the request of Mr. Jones, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, on the ground that the unanimous consent must be given authorizing sub-committees to visit during recess, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit and Cleveland, and ascertain the wants and requirements of

the public service in relation to public buildings in those cities.

The Senate amendments to the post route bill were taken up and concurred in.

Resolutions to pay extra employes in the door-keeper's department were offered, discussed and agreed to, and the house adjourned to January 10th.

GALESBURG, ILL., Dec. 15.—Sheriff Berggren received notice last evening that an attempt would be made to take Blande from the jail during the night, and lynch him. Coming from reliable authority, the advice was acted upon, and a strong guard placed over the jail. The night passed, however, with no demonstrations. To-day has disclosed the existence of an organized plot in the eastern part of the county, and embracing nearly 300 men, by whom the lynching was to be done. The place of meeting was to be Knoxville, a small town five miles east of this place, and midnight last night was to be the time of the attack. About 100 men, mostly from the extreme east and northeastern part of the county, gathered there early in the evening, when the news came that those who were to help, and who lived near Galesburg, had for the time given up the attempt, and would not be on hand. After a good deal of filibustering, the conclusion to go home quietly was reached and acted upon. The precautions about the jail will not be relaxed, and the guard will probably be kept up until the time of trial.

A telegraphic alarm has been to-day placed in position, connecting the jail with police headquarters, and a general alarm will be sounded should an attack be made. The fact of the attempt last night is known to only a few citizens, and the belief among them is, that no further demonstrations will be made unless application for a change of venue be made, and then an attack would be carried out which would be irresistible. Rande was perfectly cool during the whole preparations for defense, only expressing the hope that if they come he would be able to do for one of them.

The sheriff is fully prepared to meet all attempts of the kind, with the advantage of a new and specially strong jail efforts of the vigilantes will probably be fruitless. The act of yesterday can be ascribed to the continuance granted on last Tuesday, and the fear that, aided by the able counsel he has procured, and under cover of the insanity plea, Rande will eventually escape the gallows.

LONDON, December 16.—A correspondent at Plevna telegraphs concerning Osman Pasha's reception by the Russians. The Grand Duke Nicholas rode up to Osman's carriage, and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word. Then the Grand Duke stretched out his hand, and shook the hand of Osman Pasha heartily and said: "I compliment you on your defence of Plevna. It is one of the most splendid military feats in history." Osman smiled sullenly, rose to his feet (in spite of his wound) and said something which I could not hear. He then retreated himself. The Russian officers all cried "brave, brave," repeatedly, and all saluted respectfully. There was not among them one who did not gaze on the hero of Plevna, with admiration and sympathy. Prince Charles of Romania, who had arrived, rode up and repeated unwittingly almost every word of the Grand Duke, and likewise shook hands with Osman, who again rose and bowed, this time in grim silence. He wore a loose blue coat—with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank—and a red fez. He is a large, strongly built man. The lower part of his face is covered with a short black beard without a streak of gray, and he has a large Roman nose and black eyes. "His grand face!" exclaimed Col. Gayford French, a military attaché. "I was almost afraid of seeing him lost my expectation be disappointed. But he more than fulfills my ideal." "It is the face of a great military chieftain," said young Skobloff. "I am glad to have seen him. Osman Ghazi has, and Osman the victorious he will remain, in spite of his surrender."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There is a good deal of uneasiness in Administration circles in regard to the composition of the Senate committee charged with the investigation of the Mexican border trouble. A prominent officer of the government stated to-night that its composition is such that neither the Democratic Senators nor these Republicans who are friendly disposed toward the administration have any representation on it. He stated that the committee would be said to be composed of five Conkling Republicans and two Conkling Democrats, and that the chairman could rely upon a unanimous report to support him in an investigation which will probably develop into an indirect assault upon the Administration.

The bill for equalizing the pensions of such soldiers as are permanently disabled by the loss of limbs has been favorably discussed by the committee on pensions. The present system of paying such pensioners is that a soldier who lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow is graded to receive a higher rate of pension than those who have suffered amputation below the knee or elbow. This discrimination is regarded as working an injustice to soldiers embraced in the latter classification, as it has been definitely determined by competent medical investigation, and by the testimony of those engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs, that persons who have lost a limb below the knee or elbow suffer even a higher degree of disability than where amputations have been made above the knee or below. There are about 1,200 pensioners in each of the above grades of disability now borne on the rolls, and by this

bill, it is proposed to have the higher rate of pension apply to both classes of pensioners.

HOT SPRING, WY., Dec. 15.—At Silver Spring, 25 miles south of here, a man of Company A, 3d cavalry, one of the three now on route to the Hills, named Kennedy, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, threatened the life of a sergeant of his company named Schaffer, but was prevented at the time from carrying his threat out. Shortly after arriving in camp in the evening Kennedy procured a carbine, went to the tent where he supposed Schaffer would be found, and instead of Schaffer he found an opening in the flaps, and fired at the first man he saw, killing him instantly, but instead of Schaffer it proved to be John A. Van Molt, first sergeant of the company. Kennedy was immediately disarmed and put under charge of a guard. Great excitement prevails among the men of the company, by whom Van Molt was greatly respected, and some time during the night the guard was overpowered, a blanket being thrown over his head, and at daylight this morning the body of Kennedy was found suspended to the ridge pole of the guard tent, by the neck, life being extinct. Van Molt's body was brought here to-day and will be forwarded, to-morrow, to Fort Laramie, for interment.

Read Ashby's Notice done in Rhymes. Of Christmas Goods to Suit 'Hard Times.'

All ye who wish for Christmas Gifts, And want them cheap and nice, I'll tell you where's the very place, If you'll take my advice!

At Ashby's store, on Water street, Just four doors north of Brennehan! You'll find all kinds of novelties, To suit the taste of any man!

He has all kinds of Rocking Chairs, Upholstered (this or that), And some with perforated seats, And some of polished cane!

There's Chairs to suit the children, too, Of almost every kind, Nice Slipper-cases, Ottomans, And Camp Stools, there you'll find!

Upholstered Foot-rests, all the go, And Mirrors, bright and new; And then the Hand-Adjusting Chair, And Blacking Cases, too!

Indeed, the assortment can't be beat At any place in town; And then, to please his customers, His prices are all done!

So when you buy your Christmas Gifts! I'll tell you one thing sure: You cannot buy them near so cheap, As around at Ashby's Store!

Be careful not to miss the place— But one thing keep in sight: Look out for Ashby's Elephant, And then you'll know you're right.

R. ASHBY, (Opera House Block), DECATUR, ILL. Dec. 14—d&w

Notwithstanding the blowing and howling of the "Poor Man's Friend," the people of Decatur and vicinity are getting their eyes open to the fact that B. Stone, the Boss Clothier, carries the largest stock, only the best of goods, and sells them for less money than any man who claims to be "the poor man's friend."

B. STONE, The Boss Clothier.

400 New Cloaks, elegant and cheap, just received at Sept. 27—d&w

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Smith's Opera House.

SATURDAY EVE., Dec. 22

CAMILLA URSO

The World's

Greatest Violinist!

Assisted by the following Eminent Artists: MISS IVY WANDSFORD, the Charmingly California Soprano; W. C. POWELL, the Great American Tenor; H. H. HOLLANDER, the Popular Baritone and Buffo; FRANK BENSON SCHERER, the Talented Pantomime; FREDERIC LUBER, Director.

Will appear in

ONE GRAND CONCERT,

with the most brilliant and attractive programme ever presented to the inhabitants of this city, commencing the concert immediately after the performance of the Grand Musical Event of the Season.

Tickets and Seats can be secured at W. H. Abbott's Jewelry Store, East Main street. NOTE THE POPULAR SCALE OFFICES. Admission, 25 cents; Gallery, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Dec. 17—d&w

Great Closing-Out Sale

—OF—

JEWELRY

The Finest and Most Select Stock in the city, which will be sold at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

THESE GOODS HAVE ALL BEEN BOUGHT FOR CASH, hence I can sell them at least 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER than ever offered before. A small stock of goods at prices for a few simple articles, all other goods in proportion.

Solid Gold Rings, from \$1 to \$2. Fine Rolled Plate Chains, from \$2 to \$3. Gold Sticks, \$1 and upward. Ladies' Solid Gold Sets, \$3 and upward. Genuine Elgin, Waltham and Springfield Watches, \$12 to \$16. Fine Solid Cases at Great Bargains. Clocks, from \$1 and upward.

Also, a Full Line of

Silver and Silver Plated Ware. Musical Instruments Less than Cost.

Call and be convinced.

H. POST,

No. 26 Merchant Street. Dec. 1, 1877—d&w

## HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.

### ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE,

25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

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# WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

TOLEDO TO ST. LOUIS - 434 MILES

HANNIBAL - 485 "

QUINCY - 474 "

KEOKUK - 480 "

Connecting in Union Depot

St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal and Keokuk,

To and from all points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,

Kansas, Texas, Nebraska,

Colorado and California.

And reaching the Leading "Through Lines" between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, New York, Boston, and all other points in New England, including passengers who travel by the "WABASH FAST LINE!"

To reach the principal points in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines. No change of cars between Toledo and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and Hannibal, and between Hannibal and Keokuk.

All Express Trains of this line are fully equipped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Latest Improved Air Brakes, and Miller's Patent and Complete, rendering a service not attainable elsewhere.

Departure of Trains at Union Station

Main Line, Union West.

No. 1 Through Express 12:30 p.m.

No. 2 Fast Mail 12:30 p.m.

QUINCY LINE

No. 2 Lightening Express 10:30 a.m.

No. 3 Accommodation 10:30 a.m.

No. 4 Through Express 10:30 a.m.

No. 5 Accommodation 10:30 a.m.

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BY THE TOWNSHIP OF

DENTISTS,

One of their professional services to the public, continuous from 1870 to the present, is the

restoration of teeth. It is a science, and one

of the highest importance. It is a science, and one

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## The Daily Republican.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS IN GERMANY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) American

quotes as follows from a recent letter

written by Professor George L. White,

of the Jubilee Singers, to a friend at

Risk University: "Well, here we are in

Berlin, the great capital of this grand

empire of Germany. I cannot speak of

our reception here in detail—you will

have the account through others. I will

say that in all Jubilee history we never

had a more cordial, sympathetic, and

heartily welcome, from the highest and

best, than we have experienced here.

Last week we had four receptions at the

homes of different people, at which were

invited guests from all classes of pro-

fessional and social life. Sabbath after-

noon, November 3, we were at the

palace, in the home of the Crown Prince

and Princess. The Emperor was present,

with a few of the members of the

court and royal family. We had some

doubt and 'trouble in mind' about the

propriety of such a meeting, but the

event was all we could have wished. In

the quiet of the Sabbath evening, in the

midst of that 'home circle,' in the grand

salons of the palace, the singers sang

'Steal Away,' 'We Shall Walk Through

the Valley,' 'Angels Waiting at the

Door,' and 'Wait a Little While,' with

the benediction. It was such an hour

as we never had before, and one that

we shall remember to the latest day of

our existence."

Safe—Speedy—Sure.

The rapidity and certainty with which

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry

and Horehound cures diseases of the

respiratory organs and its reliability as a

remedy for consumption long ago secured

for it a foremost and recognized place

in the treatment of all diseases of the

throat and bronchial passages. It

promptly checks a cough, no matter of

how long standing, and affords great re-

lief in cases of asthma. It should not be

misaken for a mere palliative, since it not

only attacks immediate relief, but also

removes all traces of the malady. It is a

specific for croup. Total size 10 cts; large

size, 50 cts and One Dollar. Dr. A. J.

Stearns, Decatur, Ill.

Also Agent for Prof. Packer's Pleasant

Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant

to take, and requires no physical effort.

Price 25 cents.

Have you been to the Farmers' Store,

37 North Church street, and looked over

the stock of Groceries, Queens, Glass,

Wood, Willow and Hard Wares that are

to be exchanged for beef, pork, butter,

hard, eggs, corn, oats, wood and green-

backs? Oct. 10—d&w

Mrs. M. L. Cain will give instruction

in Elocution and Oratory. For terms,

etc., address as above. Residence on

West Prairie street. Business hours from

2 to 5 p. m. Oct. 23-d

Blankets and Flannels, bought in large

quantities of the manufacturer, and which

we will sell very cheap.

Sept. 27—d&w LANS & SCHOOLS.

Goldburg sells the best quality of

German-made Yarn, Berlin Zephyr, Cur-

vacy Shippers and Patterns, knit goods,

such as Hosiery and Socks, for children;

See Pattern for ladies in all colors, at lower

prices than any other house.

Dec. 11—d&w

The Great Popularity of the "Old

## CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized 1846. Charter Perpetual.

Not Amos, Jan. 1, 1876. \$41,462,065.53

RECEIVED IN 1876.

For Premiums, \$6,725,120.07

For Interest and Rent, \$2,893,589.46

\$9,619,114.13

\$1,081,179.66

DISBURSED IN 1876.

To Policy Holders, \$6,018,758.68

This Company is purely mutual, not having a

share of stock. Its policyholders are the only

members of the Corporation. It is therefore in

effect, a simple partnership of persons for the

mutual benefit of their lives. There being no stock,

there can be no sale of the Company from one

set of owners and managers to another, but the

affairs remain perpetually in the control of

the members themselves, to elect a board of

directors each year. This board meets

weekly, and directly supervises all the business

of the Company.

The Company issues whole life policies with

either annual premiums for life, which it pre-

fers and recommends, or with a limited num-

ber of premiums; it will also issue long-term

endowments. Experience has shown that these

are the most advantageous forms of policies,

both to the individual and to the Company.

We shall, therefore, restrict ourselves to them.

The surplus earned in any year is returned

to the following year, only by reduction of